THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1025.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
2000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that the MILLRING and MERCANTILE business which has heretofore been conducted by him, will from and after the 1st day of September next, be carried on by his sons JOSEPH F. PRICE and THOMAS PRICE, jun.—and as a speedy settlement and adjustment of all his former transactions, is in consequence of this arrangement, highly necessary, he has therefore deposited in their hands all his books and papers which are requisite for this purpose; and requests all those to whom he stands indebted, to apply to them for settlement—and those indebted to him upon bond, open accompt, or otherwise, to make prompt payment to the said Joseph F. Price, and Thomas Price, jun. or either of them, who are alone fully authorised to settle and adjust all his former business.

THOMAS PRICE, Sen.

Hanover, August 2d, 1802.

20 Dollars Reward.

A SMALL *FRENCH GOLD WATCH* was lost at or near Powhatan Court-house on the 21st inst. Any person who may have found the said Watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Samuel Marshal, at Powhatan Court-house, shall receive the above reward.

July 26th, 1802.

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. VII.

In our last number we noticed the motives and conditions under which the present administration came into power, and the consequent necessity of some attempt to substantiate those charges to whose operation they were so much indebted, to prevent their reputation from being immediately blasted in the estimation of their friends. Accordingly we find, that early in the session of Congress a committee, consisting of four ministerialists and three federalists, was appointed to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury had been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same had been regularly accounted for, &c.

After this committee had been in existence five months, and as Congress were on the eve of rising, the report, contrary to the opinion of the minority, was ushered in "with all its imperfections on its head." In is formation none of the rules usual on such occasions had been observed. The chairman, Mr. Nicholson, instead of framing the report from distinct propositions, agreed upon by the committee, consulted only with his ministerial friends, leaving the federal minority in ignorance of his proceedings, till they were suddenly called upon to report, without having heard it read but once, and without having had an opportunity to compare the several parts together, or consult the documents upon which it was nominally founded. All that could be done in this case, was, to propose some amendment calculated to correct the impression which the report briefly contemplated, but they were rejected by the majority of the committee.

That part of the report, in which Mr. Stoddert is implicated, we might well pass over without notice, as his own reply to the charges of the committee is complete and unanswerable; but in pursuance of our original intention, we trust we shall be excused for the repetition of his statements and arguments, so far as we find them necessary to our purpose.

The following extract of the report exhibits, at one view, all the charges adduced by the committee against Mr. Stoddert;

"By an act passed on the 25th day of February, in the year 1799, an authority was given to the President of the United States to cause to be built six ships of war, to be armed with and to carry not less than 74 guns each, and to build or purchase six sloops of war to be armed with 18 guns each. In part of the necessary expenditure for these objects, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars was appropriated by the same law. And by another act passed on the same day, it was declared that two docks should be erected in suitable places, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the convenience of repairing the public ships, and the sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for that purpose, and by another act passed on the same day, the sum of 200,000 dollars was appropriated to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preserved for the future use of the navy. Under this authority, only, the then secretary of the navy expended the sum of 135,846 dollars and 92 cents, in the purchase of six navy yards, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, (Mas.) New-York, Philadelphia, Gosport, (Virg.) and the city of Washington. For this expenditure the committee conceive that no authority was given by law, nor any appropriation made, except for the two docks abovementioned, as the sum of one million of dollars was appropriated by the act of 1799, for building or purchasing the ships only, and the sum of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber. As public ships of war had been before built under a similar authority for the use of the United States, at private yards, and as Congress did at the same time that they authorised the building or purchasing the ships, provide for the erection of two docks only, the committee are of opinion that four of the navy yards were purchased without authority, and the money misapplied which paid for them."

The first enquiry is, does the act, which orders the building of six seventy-four's, authorize the purchase of navy yards? It is one of the clearest maxims of reason and law, that where an end is required, the means necessary to the accomplishment are authorized. This is a proposition so intuitively certain, that it cannot be perplexed with sophistry, or illustrated by discussion. Every article, therefore, which was indispensably necessary to carry this act into complete effect, was granted by it; and if it can be proved that navy yards constitute one of these articles, then Mr. Stoddert acted under legal authority in providing them. This therefore is the next question.

It is well known that when Mr. Stoddert undertook to carry the act of Congress into execution, there was not a single yard in the United States, public or private, in which a 74 ship could be built. What then could be done? If the act did not confer the power of building them, it conferred nothing.

But here the committee have introduced the act, which authorized the building of two docks, and declared, that this together with the other two acts cited, constituted the only authority, under which Mr. Stoddert expended one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, in the purchase of six navy yards. We observe, in this place, that Mr. Stoddert did not proceed under the authority of this act, neither has it the least connection with the one under which he did. These two docks, according to the expressions of the act, were constructed for the purpose of receiving ships, without unloading them, where they might be left dry, at the fall of the tide, and be repaired without the expensive operation of heaving them down. It was therefore, absolutely necessary to build six yards; the act contemplated them, it authorized them. The docks were intended for other purposes, and had no connection with the building of ships, or yards.

But says Mr. Nicholson, Chairman of the committee, who reports his own opinions as facts, the order to build ships did not authorize the purchase of land. This remark is made in a manner, that clearly indicates the sweet triumph he felt over his adversaries. It carries with it so much complacency and self-satisfaction, that we are almost sorry any remark should be made, which would be likely to disturb the pleasing serenity of his mind. Still the inference will be drawn that if the order did not authorize the purchase, neither did it the hiring or the leasing of the land. Where then would Mr. Nicholson build the ships? The conclusion is as complete in one case as in the other, and if the construction which Mr. Nicholson and his ministerial friends have reported is the true one, then the ships could not be built. Was this the intention of the act, or not, Mr. Nicholson?

Another act is cited by the committee as an authority appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of growing, and other timber, or lands on which timber is growing, suitable for the navy, and to be preserved for its future use.—Neither has this act any reference to the one under which Mr. Stoddert acted, nor does it make the least provision for six 74's. The timber to be purchased under this act is to be preserved for the future use of the navy; that for the six 74's, under a separate act, which authorized their being built, and appropriated one million of dollars for the purpose. This act alone therefore gave Mr. Stoddert ample legal authority to build the yards, purchase, hire, or lease the land, to buy the timber, hire the workmen, and infine to provide whatever was necessary to accomplish the end required. A general appropriation was made, which was all that could be done in a case like this, and the particular modes in which it should be applied were left to the discretion of the public agent. It is proper, that this sort of confidence should be reposed in the agents of the government, nay, it is absolutely necessary, for it is not in the power of Congress to make specific appropriations for every item of necessary expenditure. In the present instance, Mr. Stoddert was at liberty to purchase, hire, or lease the land, as he should find upon examination, best to comport with the public interest; and if he abused this discretionary power, he might be brought to punishment. Did he in fact abuse it?

Mr. Stoddert himself informs us, in his letter, and no one is so competent a judge, that "one very great error, and for which the public have paid severely, was, hiring instead of buying ground upon which to build frigates. After hiring the ground it was found indispensible that wharves and other improvements should be made on the ground so hired, and at the public expence. But the evil did not stop here; for the yards were too contracted, as all private yards are, to admit of such distribution of the enormous quantities of timber, required for large ships, as to enable the workmen to get at the pieces hourly wanted in the progression of the ships; hence it became necessary to employ great numbers of labourers merely for the purpose of removing the timber. With a full knowledge of these facts before me (says Mr. Stoddert) would it have been a proper discharge of duty to have fallen into the same error? would it not have been a shameful sacrifice of the public interest, a wanton waste of public money? It is my pride that the error was avoided, and that such a course was pursued as will restore to the public a large portion of the money expended on the yards, should a measure so pregnant with folly and madness be resorted to as the sale of them."

With these facts before him, what opinion must every reflecting man form of the majority of this investigating committee, and of the administration which they support? Will he not say, that they have attempted in a most flagitious, malignant manner to blast the fair fame of an able and meritorious officer, to render the past administration odious, and to poison the sources of public confidence, by circulating misrepresentations and slanders under the solemn sanction of a report? But such conduct is too barefaced to gain any thing but contempt, too unprincipled to excite any thing but indignation.

The manner in which Mr. Stoddert was treated indicates the spirit with which this enquiry was begun and pursued.—At the pressing solicitations of Messrs. Bayard and Griswold, the chairman wrote to Mr. Stoddert to know by what authority he had purchased six navy yards, and required his answer by 10 o'clock next morning. It was made by the time appointed, but the majority of the committee refused to annex the explanation to the report, thus accusing and denouncing a public officer, without giving him an opportunity to defend himself at the same tribunal; but we trust there is yet an appeal from the decisions of this precursor of a revolutionary tribunal.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DECIUS—No. VII.

I have, heretofore, remarked that the most excellent committee of investigation had been pressed for time in making their report; they had *only* five months, and, *of course*, "the labor necessary to investigate such a mass of accounts," as those connected with the item on which I animadverted in my last, "rendered it impossible for the committee to form an opinion, as to the manner in which the sum of twenty millions of dollars," whereof the eight *nominal* millions composed the unsettled balance, "had been expended." Here the cabalistic spirit again rides in the storm: "the dog-star again rages." People of common understanding would have supposed that the labor, which is declared necessary in order to the investigation of the mass, would have been the principal, if not the only means of raising a possibility for the committee "to form an opinion as to the manner in which the sum had been expended:" but here it is said to be directly the reverse. This is another mighty effort of their magical skill. What power can break this Gordian knot of unintelligible foolery? Out of their own mouths will I condemn them. The labor which they have deemed necessary to pull down the fair fabrics of reputation raised by the preceding administrations will be as nugatory as their *necessary* accusations. "In all labor," said the wise man, "there is profit," but in the labor of vanity there is nothing but vexation. "They have sown the wind, and shall reap the whirlwind."

Almost at every step we tread on fairy ground. The common rules of judging the vulgar maxims from which we were wont to draw conclusions, and on which to found our opinions, are become the very shadow of a shade. The mind is bewildered in paradoxes; the head confused with solicisms urged under the semblance of logical gravity. If I held the pen of a Junius I would say to these committee men, "Really, gentlemen, this way of *talking*, for I can call it nothing else, is a mockery of the common understanding of the nation, too gross to be endured. If the ministry are unable to defend their cause by fair arguments, *founded on facts*, let them spare us at least the mortification of being amused and deluded like children." I would say to them, such stuff will serve for the food of the worthless understrappers who now batten in the rays of governmental munificence, whom Davenant describes as "an ignorant, mercenary, and servile crew; unanimous in evil, diligent in mischief, variable in principles, constant to flattery, *talkers for liberty*, but slaves to power;" but, for heaven's sake, consider the whole nation is not moon-struck. You tell us that the voluminous documents accompanying the report were not received by you until the 9th of April, at the seat of government, distant 150 miles from here; and Mr. Duane tells us, and, mirabile dictu, *truly* tells us, that one of them, the precious document C. appeared in his filthy Journal in Philadelphia four days before, viz. on the 5th of April. Now both these stories *may* be true; the latter *is* true. And though I might venture to assert that my head is *nominally* on my shoulders, I should not be surprized, whilst in this region of bulls, *to see it* perched upon Christ Church steeple, or *actually* rolling down the kennel. To hear you talk these things

so dreadfully terrifies the mind, and makes it shrink with secret dread,

. . . . . "*Grave ne rediret*
"*Seculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ.*"

One sum you say has been expended without any legal authory; the expenditure of another could not be justified at any time, much less at the time it was made, and you sum up your essay with saying that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expence has been incurred without any legal authority, and yet, the short time which you were permitted to devote and the labor necessary, to the investigation of the *mass of accounts*, rendered it impossible for you to say, how the sum of twenty millions of dollars had been expended. Nay, gentlemen, I take your own story for the matter. I give your own statement word for word. Whether the sage of Clonmell drafted the report, or whether his mere presence infected you with the national propensity of his countrymen, it is not for me to determine. Your report is only a practical comment on the old proverbial saw—labor in vain.

We will, however, pass to the next charge in the report. "In the year (blank) a pile of buildings was commenced."—"In what year of our Lord *was that?*" said my father: "In no year at all," said my uncle Toby. However, the committee meant some year preceding the first of American liberty, which glorious era commenced on the 4th of March, A. D. 1801. Well, "a pile of buildings was commenced under the directions of the then secretary of war, on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, which *have since* been carried on in a manner highly expensive." After thus telling us the birth and growth of this expentive child (which though not yet grown to its full height, has already cost the United States 150,000 dollars) the committee proceed to tell us, that it was called *Laboratory*, and that it has been raised out of the fund appropriated for the Quarter-master's department. Mr. Duane also informs us, that this Laboratory contains quarters of barracks, for almost as many men as compose the body guard of the first servant of our sister republic. I was curious enough to wish to see these vast preparations for a *standing army*, no doubt intended to enslave this city, and accordingly walked out a few days since. Behold! I saw an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores, put up in good order, and perfectly secure. I heard the good republicans who now have the care of them, wish that the south building, which would complete the square, were finished, as they had scarcely room enough for the public property. I was told, what had partly fallen under my own observation, that previous to the erection of these stores, the public property had been scattered about on the wharfs, in wooden sheds, in private ware-houses, and some of the cannon even buried in the earth; the public powder stored in a place to which all the sellers of that article in the city necessarily had access: that the government had been subjected to the payment of enormous rents for the storage of this property in those dispersed and dangerous situations, and that now all these scattered parcels were collected into one great and safe place of deposit. On returning home and looking into the estimate presented to congress by the secretary of the treasury, for the year 1801, I found the estimated rents in Philadelphia specified at 4,388 dollars, under the head of Ordnance Department, and store-rent mentioned generally in the estimate from the navy department; also office and store rent in an estimate of 165,000 dollars for the Quarter-master's department, but the particular sum not specified. I could not suppress a doubt, that this specified sum might not be intended for the expence of a whole year, as I had just been told that the stores were generally removed early in 1801, but I have not documents to show what rents were paid in 1800, or what the estimate for that year amounted to. I found, however, one document, which appears to me to be important; it is a message from the president of the United States to congress, accompanying a report of the secretary of war on certain expenditures, which concludes in the following manner:

"In addition to the above expenditures, the accounts of the quarter master general exhibit charges taken out of the fund for the quarter master's department, to the amount of 113,832 dollars and 23 cents, for disbursements on account of the United States Laboratory on the river Schuylkill, near the city of Philadelphia."

This message is dated 27th February, 1801, four days before the commencement of the reign of Jefferson and purity:—113,000 dollars had then been expended on this Laboratory, of course, 40,000 have been expended on the same object within the first year of the reign of their most gracious majesties. Now, let us ask, whence has Mr. Jefferson or the *new* secretary of war taken this sum of 40,000 dollars, unless from the same funds, from which the *then* secretary, under whose directions *the pile was commenced*, took the sum stated to congress in Feb. 1801? Has the one only looked over the hedge and the other stolen the horse? Are not both *equally* culpable? I do not assert that any blame attaches to either of the administrations for their share in this transaction, I believe the expenditure was necessary and proper, I maintain that the surplus of an appropriation for the quarter master's department was properly applied to an object of such importance, and of such great national utility. But when the attempt is made by men in so high a station to cast blame upon the originators, justice requires that the whole truth should be stated. The committee say "the pile of buildings *have* [republicans *has* a right to murder the king's English] *since* been carried on in a manner highly expensive." I suppose *since* means from the commencement until the present time, especially as "the buildings are *still* in an unfinished state." Why not then declare in the report openly, that this is the meaning? Has any appropriation been made for continuing or completing the building since the 27th Feb. 1801, been drawn, unless from the very surplus from which the 100,000 dollars were taken, and the expenditure of which the committee assert "could not be justified at any time?"

It will be proper also in this place to make another remark. The committee and their slaves have represented this master piece of mystery to be a disclosure of many hidden crimes: we thank them for the hint. We observe, that in the case now under consideration, the last administration had themselves laid open their share in the transaction. Congress knew, *before they received the Report*, exactly how much had been expended on this object, before the present reign; so that the committee, in this item, have only thrown their own friends into the pit, which they ridiculously conceived they were digging for others—So be it. DECIUS.

From the (N. Y.) Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

The Citizen asserts roundly that it is impossible that Mr. Jefferson should have paid Callender the money as asserted.

No; it is not impossible. The fact is too stubborn to be beaten down by the mere assertion of the self-dubbed Cicero. Mr. Jefferson did give Callender "twice 50 dollars" for writing against the administrations. The truth of the charge does not rest on the veracity of Callender alone; persons are named and appealed to in support of what he alledges. In Callender's last Recorder we find the following passage—

"In the seventh letter to Jones, it was stated that Mr. Jefferson had, unsolicited, sent 100 dollars to assist in printing the two volumes of the Prospect. The money was paid at two different times by his relation, Mr. George Jefferson, who is *ready to attest the fact.*"

But why is not Callender *himself* entitled to credit? because says the American Citizen, "*no reliance could EVER be placed on him.*" Indeed! How then dared Mr. Jefferson to give his sanction to the writings of a man of this description! With what conscience could he permit them to go into the world? Why did he not when the specimen-sheets were before him, at least suggest some correction, amendment, revision, or alteration? With what face and under what impression could he compliment him as a writer? But above all, why did he pay him the price of his iniquity? These are questions which must be answered in some other way than has yet been attempted, or the object of Democratic adoration must, in the estimation of this whole community sink into that opprobium, which men acquainted with his character have long since attached to him.

After a little unmeaning abuse of the last administration, and some very fulsome compliments to Mr. Jefferson, the Citizen proceeds—

"Nay, so far from his standing in need "of paying Callender, or any other hire-"ling, for writing against the late admi-"nistration, with a view to effect the e-"lection of himself to the Presidency, it is "evident that had it not been for federal "arts if not *fraud*, Adams would not have "been elected; Mr. Jefferson would un-"doubtedly have succeeded Washington "to the Presidential Chair."

Pray what were the "federal arts, if not *fraud*," which are here charged upon us by this alien editor? Where and how were they practised? Was there any thing sinister, any thing fraudulent, in the preference given by a majority of the American people of Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson? And yet this is simply the whole amount of subtlety and crime now seriously charged against the federalists. It is degrading enough to our country, that Mr. Jefferson should at any time hold that station in the Government, which was once filled by the great and virtuous WASHINGTON; but that he should have been his *immediate* successor, would have been too injurious to the fame of that illustrious character, and too humiliating to the pride of all who feel a proper interest in the honor of their country. It would have been, by one violent movement, to vibrate from all that was great and good, to the extreme of littleness and depravity. From so sudden a degradation we were saved—not by "arts"—not by "fraud"—but by those manly sentiments, which had carried us trough the revolution, and had so far supported the administration of our Government. The people had not then yielded to that delusion which has since blinded them to the arts of hypocrisy, and made them the dupes of the foulest slander. *Modern* patriotism had not yet numbered its proselytes; a little accession of strength was still wanting, and powerful auxiliaries were found in those restless and discontented spirits, who, spurning the restraints of Government in the old world, had traversed the ocean in search of freedom in the new, of that freedom which would give full indulgence to their profligate, anti licentious dispositions.

With this reinforcement of "distressed fugitives" the "Republicans" made a desperate effort at the last election, and finally succeeded in elevating to that station which a Washington once held, the very man who, during his administration, and whilst he himself was one of its members, employed a press in its abuse; who by holding a private language with Genet at variance with his official, exposed himself to the reproaches of this foreigner for his baseness and treachery; who abandoned his post on the first appearance of danger, and withdrew to the groves of Monticello under the declared pretence of bidding a final adieu to public life, but who instead of pursuing the "philosophic bent of his mind" was incessantly employed in propping up his own popularity by every dishonorable artifice in his power; who encouraged, nay paid for the vilest calumnies against Washington and his administration—paid for the abuse of him whilst living, and rewarded the unhallowed hands which invaded his sacred tomb and attempted to blast his memory. But the madness which produced this disgraceful event is subsiding; reason is fast resuming her empire, and an indignant people will ere long with becoming scorn hurl the pigmy politician, the hollow-hearted philosopher, from the place which he has usurped in their affections and confidence.

With much earnestness the Citizen next asks—

"What service could the "Prospect" render to the election of Mr. Jefferson? None. It may be truly affirmed that the work was never read by twenty persons on this side the Potomac.—It is a herculean task to get through the first volume, as Callender calls it, consisting of 184 octavo pages only. So much rhapsody and unmeaning vulgarity was never before condensed in so small a compass. The very name of Callender, with all his vices and his filth, were sufficient to prevent his works from being read by those who knew him; and those who knew him not could not but perceive the writer in his works."

Could we at this time of day be surprized at any thing in the American Citizen, we should really be so to hear him seriously ask what service the "Prospect" could render to the election of Mr. Jefferson? Surely he is too well acquainted with the *arts of an able editor* not to know the powerful manner in which reiterated falsehood has contributed to the tempory depression of the best men in the country, & to the elevation of the present chief magistrate. Have not the United States resounded from one extreme to the other with the basest assertions and the grossest lies, not only against the past administrations, but against every conspicuous individual who approved its measures, or espoused its interests? It may be emphatically said that federalism has been lied out of power. And yet this editor who knows so well from his own experience the truth of these remarks, who has himself taken no small share in the honorable employments of the mock patriots of the day, now erects his brazen front and insolently asks, of what use was the "Prospect?" which he says is "mere *rhapsody* and *vulgarity*;" and adds that the very name of Callender with all his vices and his filth were sufficient to prevent his works from being read." He seems not to have been aware that this species of reasoning would alike prove that Duane and himself have been and are useless to the republican cause; that their daily slanders are without venom, because the names of the authors, covered as they are with infamy, will prevent their being read.

The fallacy of this argument we too well know. There are persons who will not only read, but believe what they see so often repeated in the corrupted columns of the Aurora and Citizen; and it is the knowledge of this fact, that urges those editors to a perseverance in the unprincipled propagation of whatever is deemed useful to "their party," as they call it, at the expence of every appearance of decency, and every regard to moral obligation. It is to this system, interwoven with the very existence of the Anti-federal faction that they owe their present success—a system which originally sprung from Mr. Jefferson himself, and has been ever since patronized by him. *He* was not displeased with Callender's "rhapsody, or vulgarity"—*he* was neither offended at his "vices," nor disgusted at his "filth." Overwhelmed with the philanthophy of the *new school*, he embraced him as a brother, and cherished him as his best friend. His labours were approved of and rewarded; not merely with a gracious smile, or the promise of future preferment, but the more solid recompence of *money in hand*, a sort of recompence to which, if we are not greatly misinformed, the President is not very prone. But, on this occasion, Fusidious broke through the churlish habits of his name, and became at once a Mecænas.—This was not all; Callender was then represented in the democratic prints as a persecuted patriot, who had with difficulty escaped martyrdom in his own country, and had come to this "distant and peaceful shore," in the hope of finding "an asylum for oppressed humanity." The arms of the Republicans were all thrown open to receive him. How indeed could they "refuse to the unhappy fugitive from distress, that hospitality which the Savage of the Wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in their land?"—No, tenderhearted creatures! they could not,—they were then full of commiseration towards the unfortunate stranger, for they found his political opinions in unison with their own, and gladly enlisted him in their service. Mr. Callender was then a man of virtue, a man of principle, an accomplished and forcible writer; but now alas how changed the scene! no sooner has he faultered in the ranks of republicanism; no sooner does he shrink from going the whole length of their commands; no sooner does he seem inclined to appear in vindication of some much injured Federal characters, and relax from his labours in the vineyard of democracy, than he is assailed by his former friends and admirers with all the torrent of virulence and obloquy which they have been accustomed to pour upon their adversaries.

'No more a tender love they seem to feel;
'The dev'l for them may eat him at a meal—
'With all *their* fouls'; they now, with horror raving,
'Cry "Off!" We hold no fellowship with knaving.

Yes, the man who had just before been extolled for his patriotism and his talents, is now declared to have been *always* "restless and unprincipled," one on whom "no reliance could EVER be placed," Why then was he not at once discountenanced, and discarded? Not so; it is easy to trace Callender from the office of the Aurora to the mansion of S. Thomson Mason of Virginia; it is not forgotten that it was at the express instigation of our worthy President himself, he began his literary career in this country, by a republication of "The Political progress of Great-Britain." It is too late therefore for the "Republican" presses to teem with abuse of Callender. The attempt now to hold him up in the eyes of the community as unworthy of credit, comes with a very ill grace from the same persons who have availed themselves as long as they could, of that very turpitude, of which they now accuse him. For admitting Callender to be as base as they would make him, it is not pretended that he has all at once become so; indeed, in the heat of their zeal they do not hesitate to say that he has ALWAYS been worthless. It is not our business to determine whether the charge be just or not; it is sufficient for the purpose of shewing the vile, unprincipled inconsistency of Mr. Jefferson, his admirers and advocates, that they have cherished in their bosoms as long as he was thought useful to them, a man whom they now say, in the unguarded moment of resentment, they knew to be the very "*pestilence of morals.*" These editors forget, that in thus attempting to fix villainy upon Callender they confirm their own.

Let candid and reflecting men of correct minds pause and ponder over this conduct. It affords a lesson of solemn importance to our country, and ought not to be hastily dismissed. Can that cause be just and righteous which requires the aid of means which we have their word for it, are base and unprincipled? Can they be "honest" who, without scruple, resort to such means to acquire power; and can they be "faithful to the Constitution" who have by such contrivances got into their hands its administration? These are questions which every man is capable of answering for himself.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 30.

Several private letters from Paris received yesterday, mention the death of General Berthier, who is stated to have been killed in a duel with General Lacourbe. Nothing can exceed the animosity which prevails in France among the officers and soldiers who have served in the different armies.

On Wednesday an express arrived at the Earl of Louisdale's house, in Charles street, Berkely square, from Cumberland, with intelligence that his Lordship died on Sunday night, after eight days illness, of a bowel complaint, with which he has long been afflicted.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that the rebellion lately broke out in the Empire of Morocco, against the Emperor, and the insurgents were headed by the Emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated, with great loss. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"TANGIERS, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the Emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated with great loss; it is already known that there are 8000 killed, 2400 taken prisoners, besides an immense number wounded. The Emperor speaks in the highest terms of the very great assistance he received from the officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action, and requested the Emperor to accept his services. He had the command of a squadron of horse and contributed in a great measure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as Ambassadors are now going from the Emperor in answer to who distinguished himself so much belongs to the city of London Light House, and that he is deputed from some of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the release of two ships detained by the Emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in consequence of his great services on the occasion, the Emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his mission. The Emperor has already conferred some distinguished honors upon him."

June 5.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th of April, state, that the Beys deposed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open insurrection against the Grand Vizier. They insist upon being reinstated in their former authority. Generals are said to have declared, that they will by no means interfere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory Beys. The Turkish Commander, Osman Effendi, was on his march against the Insurgents when these accounts came away, with a considerable body of troops, which the Grand Vizier had ordered to be reinforced by detachments of fresh troops, who are to form an army of reserve. This situation of affairs causes much discontent at Constantinople.

The insolence and cruelty of the Barbary States have long been a subject of regret. The Mari, Barber, from London and Leghorn for Naples has been taken by some pirates in the Mediterranean, who after having murdered all the crew, plundered the vessel, and cut her masts away, then left her. The vessels has since been towed into Leghorn by some boats.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to the Department of the North, in which he holds out the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam, and the North America State.

A private letter from Paris says, that "Monge the Senator, a few days since conversing with Buonaparte about the Concordat; the former observed, that he did not think it was *apropos* to have had the Bishop of Aix to preach at Notre Dame on Easter Day, as he was so well known to the people, on account of certain anecdotes not much to the credit of his morals! Monge was making still stronger observations on the proceedings of that day. Buonaparte said, is it thus you mean to talk of the acts of Government when you visit the Department? (he was going in the country.) "Then, (says Buonaparte) this shall be the last time you ever talk to me again." Monge was formerly his bosom friend.

June 4—5. A number of contradictory reports have lately prevailed respecting the probable duration of the present Parliament; but we can now state with confiderable confidence, that it will be dissolved on the 25th inst. In order that the elections may not interfere with the business of harvest—Both Houses will adjourn on the day previous to that of dissolution.

We last night received a few Paris papers to the date of June 1, inclusive; by these we have the first official information that an alarming scarcity prevails in France—In order to appease the people, and, perhaps also to place the provincial Administration on their guard, it has been thought adviseable to publish a letter upon this subject from the Minister of the Interiar to the Department of the North. The writer states the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam and North America; and adds, that corn abounds in the Southern departments and in Britany, so that the high prices in the districts near Paris must speedily decline. The public are assured by the Minister, that government are taking all possible measures to that end.

The Dutch Government have it in contemplation to declare the trade to the East-Indies free and open to all the Citizens of the Republic.

M. D. Calonne arrived in Paris on Wednesday fe'nnight, after an absence of fourteen years, in consequence of the invitation of the First Consul. The object of his excursion is of infinite magnitude. He is gone over as the Agent of the French Princes, whom Buonaparte is resolved to rescue from (at least every kind of pecuniary) embarrassment.

The Maltese Tongue, which was to consist wholly of native Maltese, will now, it is said, not be established. The Election of a Grand Master is rendered liable to more difficulties by the assumption of that dignity by the King of Spain, which makes a kind of schism. In the Treaty of Peace, as published in the Petersburgh Gazettee, the whole article concerning Malta is omitted. The Emperor of Russia is said to have declared to France, that if the Sovereignty of Malta be not yielded to Naples, he will not take upon him to guarantee the Order, and will seperate from it the Priories in Russia.

The propositions which have been made to the Hungarian Diet by the Emperor, are, in the first place, for a subsidy of two millions of florins to be added to the imposts paid by the Hungarians. For recruiting the army likewise, a stated number of men are to be raised annually. The usual stipulation of the military for a stated service is also to be introduced into Hungary; and Dalmatia to be united to that kingdom, besides the incorporation of some contiguous parts of Hungary with Austria.

A private letter from Paris says, "This department, and those adjoining, are at present afflicted with a most distressing drought. The fruits, the harvest, and the hay, are all nearly destroyed. In the country the Priests are making their professions in order to procure rain! Bread is kept down in Paris to the price of 18 sous (9d) for the loaf of four pounds, but this is done at an expence to Government of not less than 30,000 livres per day. In the provinces where the Bakers are not indemnified, the price has ascended to 28 sous, a circumstance which excites the strongest sensations of discontent.

A most ingenious plan, it is said, is at present under the consideration of the Directors of the Bank of England, for effectually preventing the forgery of Bank Notes.

Conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte.

A private letter from Paris dated May 24, observes, "that it is quite certain that there existed a conspiracy to assassinate Buonaparte. Fournier, and a grenadier of the name of Donadiu, were charged with carrying it into execution, but Buonaparte had timely information of the plan. Fournier has been examined, but has not confessed any thing. He has been promised pardon if he would develope the whole of the plan; he has refused, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the Temple—such is the state of this affair. Fournier passes for a most

determined man and a dangerous character.

"Buonaparte is reported to have ſaid to ſome one, that within theſe few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their diſmiſſion. As the ſituation of grenadier of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the diſcontent which has been endeavored to be ſpread among them. It appears, commands have been given to almoſt all the generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the moſt part on the point of departing. Within theſe two days diſturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city, on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a ſupply of that article, who are averſe to the government charging itſelf as formerly with the diſtribution of it in Paris; it appears that things are eſtabliſhed upon the ſame footing as before the revolution. The inquietude which has prevailed, is alſo attributed to the ſecret manœuvres to excite diſcontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the conſulate. We are aſſured that ſome of the country people have refuſed to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadfully dear at Paris and in the environs. The numbers of perſons at Paris who have ſigned their names with the notaries is very limited. There is not a notary whoſe liſt exceeds fifteen perſons, and of thoſe there is a greater proportion of *ci-devant* nobles than of other claſſes. The people appear very indifferent upon the ſubject. In Provence the ſignatures have been infinitely more conſiderable.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 4.

Arrived, ſloop Lively, Bailey, 12 days from New-Providence. Captain Bailey brought with him the following advertiſement from Mr. Moſs, on Crooked-Iſland: "A large quantity of large Salt of an excellent quality, to be ſold at 25 cents per buſhel; apply to Henry Moſs, reſiding at the weſt end of ſaid iſland." Information from captain Bailey's log-book: July 5, ſpoke brig Juno, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, 5 leagues N. W. of the Grand Caicos. July 17, ſpoke ſloop Betſy, from Charleſton, in ſight of New-Providence. July 26, ſpoke ſhip Superior, 30 hours from the capes of Philadelphia, all well, bound to Liverpool. July 14, was brought into New-Providence, a pilot boat ſchooner, mounting a number of ſwivels, manned with 36 men, commiſſioned by general Bowles, who commands the Indians to the ſouthward. The following information the governor of N. Providence received from a Dutch boy, who had been taken out of a Spaniſh veſſel and kept on board the privateer for ſome time, afterwards made his eſcape and got down to New Providence: That the privateer had taken 3 Spaniſh veſſels, plundered them, gave the people the boat and burnt the veſſels. That while he was on board the privateer, they hailed a veſſel under American colors and brought her to, ſent their boat on board, and after ſome time returned with a large ſum of money in the boat; they burnt the veſſel and the lad ſuppoſes they made the crew walk overboard, as there was none of them brought on board the privateer. The lad further ſays, that general Bowles had commiſſioned 3 other veſſels, with orders to burn, ſink and deſtroy, all Spaniſh veſſels they could meet with. After receiving the above information from the boy, the governor of New Providence armed a boat and ſent it out with a ſloop of war in ſearch of the pirate; in a few days they brought her in and have lodged them all in irons on board a ſhip of war. The captain's commiſſion was ſigned by general Bowles. There was a number of New Providence men on board the pirate when taken.

Sch'r. Diſpatch, Sanger, 13 days from Guadaloupe. No veſſels left there belonging to the eaſtern ſtates. Markets dull; no money allowed to be carried off the iſland. The produce of the iſland is permitted to be exported in foreign bottoms, paying a heavy duty. The town of Baſſeterre is not burnt as was reported. No foreign bottoms allowed an entry in any other port in the iſland of Guadaloupe, than Baſſeterre.

Arrived brig Heroine, Bulkley, 14 days from Barbadoes. Came paſſengers, Mr. Thornhill and family of Barbadoes.

☞ We have the pleaſure of announcing to our ſeafaring brethren, that the Light Houſe on Faulkner's Iſland, was lighted on the 30th of July.

BOSTON, Auguſt 4.

THE HARVEST.

Throughout the United States promiſes great abundance to man and beaſt—and very uncommon health prevailes in all our cities, towns and villages.

Since writing the above, a number of reports make it our duty to exclude Portſmouth from the ſtatement. The yellow-fever is ſaid to have been introduced there, by a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, which entered the port without performing quarantine; and that within theſe few days, four or five perſons have died thereof—amongſt whom were Mr. Martin Parry an enterpriſing merchant, and col. Samuel Adams, ſurveyor of the port. we give this as report—which if erroneous, will ſpeedily be corrected.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6.

In the Official Gazette of St. Domingo of the 14th of July, (of which a regular ſeries to that date has been received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer) the General in Chief orders, that from the 19th day of July, all veſſels, French as well as foreign, at the time of clearance from any ports of the colony, ſhall pay a tonnage duty, of 80 centimes per ton, to be appropriated for repairing the wharves, &c. of the ſaid ports, which are at preſent in a ruinous condition: veſſels in ballaſt to pay half that ſum.

An arrete, iſſued previous to the above, orders, that the condition required of a reſident merchant, previous to his acting as a conſignee to foreign veſſels, ſhall be a reſident of ſix months in a permanent habitation, after having eſtabliſhed a houſe of commerce in the colony. This diſpoſition applies only to foreigners. French citizens are domiciliated from the moment of their arrival.

Auguſt 7.

By letters from Tangiers, of the 20th of June, we learn that the proſpect of war between the United States and Morocco, was daily increaſing.—The emperor it appears, had demanded a paſſport for his veſſels bound to Tripoli, with ſupplies, and in caſe of a refuſal, threatened a declaration of war againſt the United States. Commodore Morris, it is preſumable, will never agree to grant ſuch paſſports.—It is not improbable, therefore, that our conteſt in the Mediterranean, may be of a more ſerious nature, than was at firſt contemplated.

Auguſt 9.

The London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer by the ſhip Ann, from Hull, are ſeventeen days later than thoſe by the Packet.

We have extracted from them to as great an extent as the limits of our paper would allow. To-morrow our ſelection will be continued.

At the time of the Ann's departure, which was on the 26th June, flour, and proviſions generally, were advancing in price. In France a conſiderable ſcarcity prevailed, and the government were applying ſuch meaſures as were moſt likely to remedy the evil.

We find in our lateſt London paper the following extract of a letter from Mr. *Thomas Jefferſon*, preſident of the United States, to *Thomas Paine*, about which ſo much has been ſaid.

"You expreſſed a wiſh in your letter to return to America by a national ſhip; Mr. DAWSON, who brings over the treaty, and who will preſent you this letter, is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning. You will, in general, find us returned to ſentiments worthy of former times; in theſe it will be your glory to have ſteadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your uſeful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations, is my ſincere prayer.—Accept the aſſurance of my high eſteem and affectionate attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

From the American Citizen.

Meſſrs. Denniſon and Cheetham.

I have juſt ſeen a publication iſſued from your preſs, entitled, "A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, Eſq. Vice-Preſident of the United States—By the author of the Narrative:"

Referring back to the Narrative, I do not find the *name* of the *author*. The family of *authors* is ſo numerous, that I wiſh to know the *name* of the one who has *favored* the public with the production. He writes very powerfully, appears to be very zealous in the cauſe of republicaniſm, and the public ought to know to whom they are indebted for the diſcloſure of very important ſecrets.

A man who, *to ſave his country*, has lately adventured, under the title of "*The Author*," to be the accuſer, judge, and executioner of the ſecond officer of the United States, ſhews ſo much modeſty, ſo much tenderneſs for reputation, ſo much reſpect for the court of public reaſon, that his *real name* ought to be known.

In his 44th page, he ſays "He (the Vice-Preſident) accordingly ſent Mr. Abraham Biſhop, of Connecticut, to Lancaſter during the ſeſſion of the Pennſylvania legiſlature," and in a note below, "We do not mention this in diſparagement of Mr. Biſhop. When he went to Lancaſter, we believe his views was" ("were") "honeſt. He no doubt, thought he was ſerving the general cauſe. WE have no idea that he perceived the intrigue of Mr. Burr, though it is evident that he became the dupe of it."

Though this happens to have no foundation in truth; yet in a long courſe of pages the beſt of men will ſometimes err. Under the Roman government the title of '*Nos Conſules*' was well underſtood; I wiſh to underſtand who is meant by the term WE, that I may have an opportunity of waiting on *we* with a diſcloſure of ſome facts, which will be uſeful in a third publication.

I agree that the author has annihilated the Vice Preſident, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Gelſton, Mr. Van Neſs, and the whole of the *Little Band*; but I pray to be permitted to expreſs my perſonal homage to him before he ſends his deſtroying angel into Connecticut.

The knowledge of the *name* will enable me to furniſh you with a ſmall pamphlet, quick in market at 20 cents, and as you are willing to have profeſſional profits, pleaſe to place the requeſt in your next paper, and at the foot of it the *name of the author of the Narrative and View.*

No man is able to meet him as a writer, but it would coſt me at leaſt 30 pages to expreſs to him my veneration for his *regard to truth*, and for the well connected anecdotes which he has laid before the public. The anonymous members of the family of authors are really too modeſt.

If any reaſon ſhould prevent your giving the names, pleaſe to note ſuch reaſon, and the time when ſuch reaſon will ceaſe to operate, as the public gratitude ought not to be tampered with. Yours,

ABM. BISHOP.

New-Haven, July 23, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Concerning the next Governor.

MR. DAVIS,

The nomination of Mr. John Page to be the chief magiſtrate of Virginia gave great ſatisfaction to every moderate well-meaning man. His election ſeemed to offer reſt. Faction and partyiſm began to hide their heads. But this pleaſing proſpect is all at once darkened by the fear that he will accept the office of Collector, to which he has been lately nominated by the federal government.

I am unwilling to believe that Mr. Page will thus barter the high honors to which he is entitled by a long and meritorious life for a little traſh; that he will ſuffer himſelf to be made the tool of an intriguing party. This happens too at a time when the public voice ſeems to proclaim Mr. Page to be the choice of his countrymen for their next Governor.

It is really lamentable to ſee, that ſo many *exalted Patriots*, ſo many *lovers of the people*, ſo many who pretend that they are ready to ſacrifice *their lives, their all*, to ſupport the rights of the *dear people*, ſhould, whenever they can, drop into a ſnug office, and leave their *dear people* to ſhift for themſelves. It is hoped that Mr. Page will form a conſpicuous and honorable exception to this remark.

If Mr. Page accepts the appointment of Collector, he will be immediately the vaſſal of Gallatin. All the honors of a long and meritorious life will be obſcured under the mantle of the *political ſinner, the ſecretary of the Whiſkey Boys*. Mr. Page muſt ſee that the appointment is not offered from perſonal regard, otherwiſe it would have been offered more than a year ago. It muſt be evident, that if Mr. Gallatin can be ſo cold hearted, ſo unfeeling, as to deprive Col. Heth of the office, without fault, without accuſation, without complaint, and without notice, that he will not heſitate to treat Mr. Page in the ſame manner whenever it may ſuit the purpoſes of intrigue, or his own caprice.

If Mr. Page is thus provided for, the party think that Mr. Giles may then, perhaps, be the Governor. It will then be very eaſy to appoint a ſucceſſor to Mr. Page, ſo as to have all the important and valuable offices filled by people of the *right ſort*.

A FOE TO FACTION.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. CALLENDER.

THERE are ſome perſons, who habituate themſelves to the moſt offenſive and ſcurrilous language concerning Mr. Callender, one of the Editors of the Recorder. There are other perſons, who think that theſe expreſſions are not only improper and unjuſt, but highly imprudent.

The following paragraph, taken from the Gazette of the United States, will ſhew the eſtimation in which Callender was held in June 1798:

"On the 4th of June 1798, Mr. Thomas Leiper, of this city, upon his ſolemn oath, declared, that "he had been acquainted with James Thomſon Callender for the ſpace of four years *the* laſt paſt and upwards, during all which time the ſaid James Thomſon Callender had, *to* the deponent's *knowledge*, behaved as a man of *good moral character*, attached to the Conſtitution of the United States, and *well diſpoſed* to the *good order* and *happineſs* of the ſame."

Shortly after the date of Mr. Leiper's affidavit, Callender went from Philadelphia to reſide at the houſe of Mr. Stevens Thompſon Maſon, one of the ſenators for Virginia. Callender continued at Mr. Maſon's until May or June 1799, at which time he came to this city, and reſided with Mr. Jones.

Thoſe who know Mr. Maſon, do not expect that he would have ſupported Mr. Callender ſo long in his houſe, without ſome object or conſideration. It is believed by many people that the firſt Vol. of the "Proſpect before Us" was prepared for the preſs, and obtained the approbation of Mr. Maſon during this period. It is alſo believed that Callender was warmly recommended by Mr. Maſon to ſeveral perſons at this place; a circumſtance which could not have happened, if Mr. Maſon had diſcovered him to be unworthy.

Before Mr. Jones and Callender quarrelled, and during the impriſonment of the latter, there was publiſhed in the Examiner a piece which ſhewed that Mr. Jones entertained a high opinion of Callender's integrity.

Thus it ſeems that Callender's character has been well ſuſtained ever ſince he came to America until he was liberated. Since that time he has reſided alternately at Peterſburg and Richmond; at the laſt of which he now reſides. If Callender has been guilty of any action at either of theſe places, which entitles him to ſuch harſh appellations, it is a duty which they, who know any thing, owe to ſociety to prove and promulgate it; if nothing of this ſort can be proved, it is a duty which every one owes to truth and good manners to deſiſt from ſuch injuſtice and fooliſhneſs.

Let it be remembered that Callender holds a ſtrong pen; that he has a newſpaper at command, which now circulates throughout the United States, and is every where read with great attention, and that there is nobody concerning whom ſomething unpleaſant may not be ſaid.

There are many perſons who pretend to a great deal of chaſtity of character, who could not ſtand ſuch a ſcrutiny; who could not bear up againſt ſuch misfortunes as have fallen to Callender's lot. If neither a ſenſe of juſtice, nor the feelings which belong to a man of ſenſibility and humanity, can have an influence with them, perhaps, after reading this, prudence may.

Callender's moral character ſtands fair. It will be time enough to form an opinion of his character as the Editor of an independent newſpaper, after time and obſervation have afforded a reaſonable opportunity.

A PLAIN DEALER.

Captain Dale, arrived at Alexandria from Aux-Cayes, brings the diſagreeable intelligence of the death of Mr. *Dandridge*—the American conſul at that place.

From the RECORDER.

ALBERT GALLATIN, & Co.

[GALLATIN has been often charged as an original inſtigator of the Weſtern inſurrection of 1794. Whether he was, or was not, we do not, in this place, pretend to decide, not having at hand materials for grounding an opinion. The federal newſpapers have conſtantly affirmed it as a fact. But they have been ſo full of malice, of calumny and fiction, that, without explicit proof, the chance always is that *their affirmations are untrue*. The ſame remark applies to the Aurora, the National Intelligencer, and the Republican Watch Tower, which have become, very often, almoſt nothing but mere hotbeds of impoſture.

We ſhould be glad, if the critic upon Gallatin would bring proofs of his accuſation. We invite him to do ſo. We ſhall be more glad to ſee a ſatisfactory defence of the ſecretary. We know enough about him already, without wiſhing to hear any thing diſadvantageous, of which we are not certain that it is true.

In the remarks on the Weſtern expedition, which we are at preſent reprinting in the Recorder, the guilt or innocence of Gallatin is a part of the work left untouched. But one thing is very clear, that Hamilton might and ſhould have checked this matter in the outſet. We feel a ſolemn conviction that he was very glad of the inſurrection. And upon his principles, it was a fortunate event; for it tended moſt eſſentially to confirm the power of his party.

After the freedom which the executive newſpapers are taking with Burr for his attempting to ſuppreſs a very poor book, the leaders of the republicans can hardly find fault with any liberties which may be taken with them. We do not mean to defend Burr. He muſt be heard, before he can either be acquitted, or condemned. But while our executive printers ſhew ſo much alacrity in attacking others, they muſt permit us to take an equal freedom, although a more decent one, with *their* employers, prompters and paymaſters.

We once more do earneſtly and candidly invite ſome of our readers, who may have better information upon this ſubject than ourſelves, to write what they know, and what they can aſcertain, upon this head. We have never ſeen any thing upon the matter but ſtrong aſſertions, and denials. We hope that this little piece will produce an illuſtration of the ſhare that Gallatin had, either right, or wrong, or perhaps both, in the raiſing, or quelling of the riots. When the editors of this paper write upon their own bottom, they either expect nor wiſh for quarter. Upon every point of attack, they are prepared and prompt to defend themſelves. But the caſe becomes entirely different, when a queſtion is ſtarted by a third perſon, with the merits of which we are unacquainted. If Hamilton could have got legal evidence againſt Gallatin the latter would have been one of his firſt and moſt favourite victims. Such evidence could not be found; but that is not a demonſtration of the innocence of Albert. He is a cold, able, artful man, with much cunning, and without courage. Some years ago, there was printed about him, in this ſtate, a noted rhodomontade, which was not worth its room in the hiſtory of Tom Thumb.]

(FROM A FEEERAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It is by no means aſtoniſhing to ſee the demoralizers make a noiſe concerning the miſapplication of public money, as they are pleaſed to call it. By this I mean to ſay, the borrowing from funds which are ſuperabundant, as much as may be neceſſary to aid thoſe which are deficient.—They remember that preſident Waſhington did ſo; when he quelled the inſurrection, which Gallatin and others are believed to have excited in the Weſtern parts of Pennſylvania. This inſurrection coſt more than a million of dollars. Perhaps if this had not been done, we might have ſeen this political meſſiah long before, this day, in a ſituation by far more conſpicuous than what he has attained, either by his noiſe in congreſs, or by his being placed at the head of the treaſury.

Mr Jefferſon muſt have forgotten that Mr. Gallatin was the ſecretary of that ſelf-organized ſociety, which blew the trumpet of ſedition and inſurrection. It was he who blew the bellows. It was he who tempered the metal. It was he who ſaturated the minds of thoſe ignorant and deluded people with oppoſition, violence and vengeance; and when this was done, when the unruly paſſions were rouſed to miſchief, to havoc, and to conflagration, Mr. Gallatin was cunning enough to withdraw; and even pretended to adviſe them to meaſures of moderation. Perhaps there never was any thing planned and managed with more jeſuitical craft, by the greateſt adept of St. Omers, than the manner in which this was done by Mr. Gallatin.

This very inſurrection coſt more to the United States, than an hundred thouſand ſuch men can ever atone for. It has left a blot which ages, perhaps centuries, will not efface.

Was it for this, that Mr. Jefferſon made Mr. Gallatin ſecretary of the treaſury? Is it for this, that his partizans have vomited forth and moſt induſtriouſly circulated the moſt matchleſs calumnies againſt their political rivals? Yes, it muſt be ſo! Pickering and Stoddert have, by the talents and integrity of their meaſures, ſecured the public character and eſtabliſhed the renown of this country, to a pitch which overtops and deſtroys the proſpects of an inſurrectionary harveſt. Thoſe who have been diſappointed will be moſt abuſive. But it is ſtrange that the preſident of the United States ſhould reward the file leader of the party, with an office in the government, which gives him ſo much power and influence. Mr. Jefferſon is a philoſopher. So is Mr. Madiſon. So were Briſſot, Condorcet, Roland and a thouſand others, who contributed to make a revolution in France. Briſſot, Condorcet, all ſunk before thoſe ſanguinary demons, who were led on, and excited to devaſtation and blood by Marat, Robeſpierre, and the reſt of that hateful crew. This ought to be a leſſon. We have only to hope that it may not be an example. There was a day, when the fame of Robeſpierre ſtood unrivalled in France. There *is* a time, when the fame of Gallatin is almoſt as great in America. We pretend not to impute to Mr. Gallatin the heart or head of Robeſpierre; but we aſk our fellow citizens to act with caution, to remember that fame may be erected upon a falſe baſis; that Robeſpierre's popularity was procured by falſehood, and his power by a tiſſue of murder. Gallatin's fame has been procured by the abuſe of others, by a diſregard of truth, decency, and common ſenſe. He is now in the zenith of his power. As to the conſequence, no man can form an opinion.

It would not be difficult to write a volume on the ſubject of this ſhort eſſay.—But it is left to its readers to fill up what may be deficient. Sometimes it is better to reflect than to write, or to read. This may be ſuch a caſe. 'Tis dangerous for a private man to quarrel with one who has the treaſury at his command, and an hundred thouſand *infuriated* fools at his heels.

Thoſe, who can bring themſelves into power by the deſtruction of the fair fame of virtuous men, muſt have hearts as black as Tartarus. Their ſouls muſt be as hard as flint. They muſt be fit for plots, and conſpiracies.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT

W. PRICHARD's BOOK-STORE,

1. *WOOD's* Correct Statement of the various ſources from which the Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of *John Adams* was compiled, and the motives for its ſuppreſſion by Col. *Burr*; with Obſervations on a Narrative, by a Citizen of New-York.
2. *WOOD's* Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of *John Adams*, Eſq. late Preſident of the United States.
3. A Narrative of the Suppreſſion by Col. *Burr*, of the Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of *John Adams*, late Preſident of the United States—by a Citizen of New-York.
4. A View of the Political Conduct of *Aaron Burr*, Eſq. Vice-Preſident of the United States, by the Author of the Narrative.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. PRICHARD,

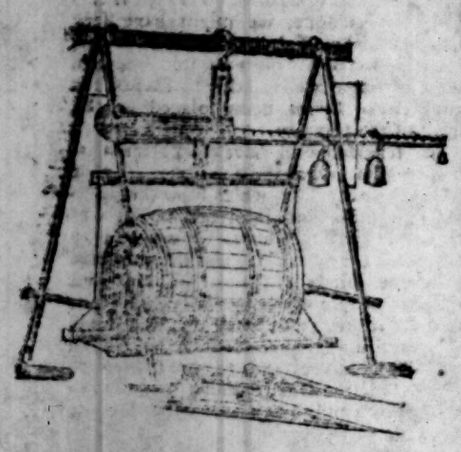
THE GLOSSER,

A Poem in two books, by *Giles Jolap*, of Chotank, Virginia, price 50 Cents—a political and ſatyrical work in the Hudibraſtic ſtile.

Said *Prichard* has lately received a large addition to his Stock, of modern and uſeful BOOKS, in all Arts and Sciences;—likewiſe, Stationary, New Muſic, and Muſical Inſtruments, of the beſt and lateſt improvements, which he offers for ſale on the loweſt terms they poſſibly can be had in any other ſtate in the Union.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1802. (3t)

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Licking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Licking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simons, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. [tf.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w‖)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Also the large two story BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them brick, and an extensive garden. The dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Also a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the water side, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise a STABLE on a seperate lot, and some additional Lots lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of. The subscriber has for sale, also, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson of Charles-City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

Judith Nelson, *Executrix of Hugh Nelson, deceased.*

July 30th, 1802. 1aw2ms.

Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3/9 per Quire.*

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [ldm.]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

☞ TAKEN out of this Office some few days past, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Also, a small book of about a quire, covered with catridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gazette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in several counties.—A reasonable compensation will be made to any person who will return them.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 500 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300	Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150	Acres, joining the above;
124	1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108	Acres joining the above;
44	Acres, joining the above;
400	Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265	Acres, on the branches of Carr Creek;
375	Acres joining the above;
74	1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73	1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200	Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50	Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225	acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700	Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that on the third Thursday in November next, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, in pursuance of the order hereto annexed.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction,

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste WYATT WALKER, C. C.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Gloster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colminar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be sold, at public sale, on the fourth Tuesday in September next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court house,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin-Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On this land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.

August 1, 1802. (3w)